FUTILE EFFORTS TO SECURE A MEASURE OF LIBERTY.

Government's Refusal to Grant Reforms Stirred the People's Representatives to Open Defiance-Witte's Vigorous Argument Against "Amnesty for All."

St. Petersburg, June 20.-When Russia's first national parliament met in the Tavritchesky Palace on May 10 it met in sullen mood. Depression, an uneasy feeling that grave national trouble was ahead, bitter resentment against the Autocrat and his bureaucrats for what was universally called their "treachery" in circumventing the "genuinely representative" character of the tardily granted popular assembly by the sudden promulgation, immediately prior to the initial sitting of that assembly, of the "fundamental laws" were evident

The Czar's speech from the throne in the Winter Palace in the presence of the as-sembled members of the upper and lower houses had improved the temper of the national delegates but little. Especially did it displease because of the omission of all reference to the burning questions of the day. Of amnesty, for example, there was never a word in the imperial address. Russia's lower house, however, lost no time in doing what it could to rectify the omission. Practically the first demand formulated in the Duma's initial sitting was a vigorous demand for amnesty. Speaker after speaker drew harrowing pictures of the thousands of Russian men and women, professors, lawyers, students, workers and peasants, burried away without semblance of trial, and not infrequently from their very beds, to "rot"-to use the phraseology of many of the orators—in the compounds and jails of Archangelsk

"If we are here to-day, a national assembly at last," declared Deputy Petrunkewitch in an impassioned outburst, "our first duty is to those immured in prison and fortress for having fought the fight which ended in the granting of this parliament. We have waded to this assembly through the blood and sufferings of thousands of our fellow countrymen; their thoughts, their hopes are concentrated on us here from every jail in the empire; let us not be branded by humanity ungrateful; let us not forget the martyrs suffering in a cause which is the whole country's." The outburst was received with a thunder of applause in every part of the chamber.

It was patent from the outset that as to the principle of amnesty the national assembly had met with its mind made up: but what if the Government should refuse am-"So much the worse for the Gov--. came the ready answer. There were low exclamations: "Hush! Hush!" "Enough, enough," while the president of the Duma, Prof. Muromtzeff, gently reminded the speaker that parliamentary candor had its limits. It was clear, nevertheless, that the irrepressible speaker had but expressed in words what very many members of Russia's lower house genuinely felt. The speeches which succeeded only served to accentuate the fact. It was palpable that in the front rank of the questions which were bound, sooner rather than later, to bring the will of Russia's people, through the medium of Russia's elected, into opposition with the imperial will was the question of "amnesty for all political prisoners. It was felt that as the "people's mandate" was for amnesty the avoidance of grave conflict must in great measure depend upon the decision of the Czar to avail himself of his prerogative of clemency.

Later the question of "Amnesty for Ali" was debated in the Russian upper house. The occasion was seized by Count Witte to deliver a vigorous speech, a speech that had only a few days before resigned the operous post of Russia's first premier of Cabinet. Count Witte declared that the heunden duty of the Russian upper house in "cordial cooperation with the lower." Without such comperation "the amelioraers unattainable." Later Count Witte subfeeted to critical analysis certain of the arguments put forward in the lower chamber in favor of "general" amnesty. He unhesitatingly refused to believe the dictum of a prominent member of that chamber that "peace would infallibly be restored to hapless Russia by emptying the country's jails." He warned his hearers that the true causes of the national "hatred" manifested toward the existing régime lay much deeper than was commonly supposed. Satisfactorily to account for the Bussian internal disaffection, "popular detestation of administrative repression" was entirely inadequate. He had watched the development of the situation at home in Russia with the closest attention. He had made a point of studying with care the psychology of his country's diverse ele-

"The causes of the present upheaval." he continued impressively, "are rooted in Socialism, in Socialism of the most pronounced type, of a character the more dangerous because insidious to a degree and pregnant with staggering consequence [sic| not alone for Russia, but for the world. The upper house listened breathlessly while Count Witte quoted the substance of a passionate declamation just delivered before an enthusiastically approving assembly of the nation's representatives in the lower house. That declamation ran: "I affirm here that amnesty at this moment is a political necessity. On that memorable Thursday [during the gorgeous function in the Winter Palace when the Czar delivered his now historical throne speech] we witnessed a display of diamonds and luxury which baffles description. Do you, men of Russia's Duma, forget to whom all this rightfully belonged? Do you forget that all this was bought with the money of the people? Every one of those sparkling gems was wrung from our hungering fellow peasants! Beware the moment of the people's full awakening! Beware the moment when our multi-million masses shall come adequately to appreciate their indefeasible rights. When that moment arrives, too quake for the terrible reckoning from below!" Emphasizing every word, Count Witte proceeded to show that such iconoclasts propounded not merely general "amnesty" but general "expropriation"and all around levelling up of wealth, indifferent to conventional distinctions between meum and fuum. What such orators really demanded was the annihilation of all circumscription, the abrogation of all "property inequalities." "To annihilate property inequalities," continued the Count with solemn warning, "is to annihilate person ality. The annihilation of personality spells the transmutation of Russia's peoples into a human herd, to the positive terror of the entire civilized world!

Count Witte agreed that history showed that emperors and kings at all times had granted amnesty. The granting of it was prerogative, and if any Ozar of All the Russias had used the pre rogative of elemency unsparingly that of a particular Minister to any abuse of Caar was Nicholas II. Yet history had power disclosed in the sub-departments

shown that amnesty had not infrequently utterly failed to restore "respect for the

Amnesty, continued Count Witte, car only be relied on to produce national peace where there exists deep rooted cognizano of the respect due to the property and rights of others and to the common law in force for all. The ex-Premier, however, declared himself in favor of amnesty, with the qualification that it be sought within well defined limits consonant with the safety of the State and be of a character calculated to dam, not swell, the flood of revolution. He favored amnesty particularly for the hundreds of youths, students and others drawn under in the vortex of organized political revolt. He pleaded for clemency for those "men of the crowds" who, at Moscow and elsewhere, had allowed themselves to be carried away "by sheer instinct of inertia."

"The period intervening between October ast and February," continued the Count, proved only too well calculated to lift be impressionable off their feet. It was a period of pandemonium, and such pandemonium! Why, it was incipient revolution!" An authorative statement which runs counter to the irresponsible statements concocted here at the time to the effect that Russia had merely been experiencing a series of riots.

While urging the upper house to incor porate in its address to the Czar a humble prayer for amnesty within the limits already prescribed. Count Witte spoke strongly against any measure of amnesty calculated to turn the empire anew into a paradise for the bomb thrower and revolution hunter. Law and order must be maintained, and maintained unflinchingly. "Without them." continued the Count

no national progress, no national culture is possible. Without them this empire inevitably courts ruin. Russia, without them, must brace herself for trials of an appalling nature and stand condemned to forfeit the respect of the civilized world, since every civilized community is cognizant of the axiom that national advancement is incompatible with lawlessness, that progress postulates obedience to the law."

In view of the unambiguous mandate of the country, the Duma, in its address in reply to the Czar's throne speech, naturally gave the question of amnesty an especially prominent place. The Czar, however, not only refused to accept the Duma's address from the deputation of members of the lower house specially appointed to ay it before his Majesty, but even refused to receive it from the hand of the president of the Duma. The address summarized what the Russian lower house felt to be the more urgent requirements of Russia's peoples, ranging from amnesty to agrarian reform, the latter even more than the former a question of paramount national significance. The Czar's reply to the Duma address was sent through the Ministerial Council. It was read amid impressive silence in the lower chamber by the president of the Council of Ministers, an imperially appointed institution whose abolition the lower house has sworn to encompass because it is bureaucracy's wall between a free Russian people and a Russian constitutional monarch. The very first words uttered by Presi-

dent Goremykin ruthlessly shattered the slight hopes entertained of "reconciliation at last" between the national and bureaucratic camps. He reminded the lower house straightway of the "limitations" imposed on the "functions and initiative" of that chamber by the fundamental laws. and pointed out that "while certain of the wishes and proposals contained in the lower chamber's address to the Czar concerned matters of legislation, others concerned matters of State management." The reply proceeded to inform members of the lower house that the Government "was quite ready to cooperate in the examination of questions raised by the Duma," always gained interest from the fact that he provided those questions do not transgress tive." When it is borne in mind how legislative "initiative" in all matters of prime national importance had been cunningly circumscribed by the hated fundamental laws, the full irony of the Government's profession of willingness to "cooperate" with the national lower house becomes appa-

To the Duma's request for amendment of the electoral law and its insistence on the "urgency" for such amendment, the answer was vouchsafed by the de facto Government that in its opinion this was "not a question requiring immediate discussion."

As regards insistence on the expediency of issuing, without delay, a new law guaranteeing inviolability of person and freedom of conscience, the press, speech, assembly, and corporate activity in substitution for the abominated "temporary regulations" at present in force throughout the country. the Council of Ministers professed itself "fully cognizant of the importance of such "Whatever new law dealing with these matters may be passed, however. declared the Government, "ample powers must be given to all in administrative authority to insure that the freedom thus granted shall not be abused."

The address of the Duma to the Czar propounded the view that Russia's Ministry must possess the confidence of a majority of the Russian lower house; that Russia's Ministers must be responsible directly to the Russian nation. It called also for the abolition of the existing Council of State and was categorical and firm on the necessity of abrogating altogether the sterilizing "limitations" placed by the fundamental laws on the "legislative inftiative" and powers of the Duma. The answer of the Council of Ministers, or rather of the Czar through the council, was framed to administer an icy douche to the lower house "These," said President Goremykin, "are matters with which the State Council does not feel itself competent to deal. They concern radical alteration in the fundamental laws of the State, laws exempt by their own virtue from any modification by the State Duma."

To the Duma's demand for army and navy betterment the Council of Ministers through its President declared in effect that as heretofore, everything possible to that end was being done. The Russian press sarcastically retorts that this no doubt explains in the bureaucratic mind why whole battalions, and even regiments of the land forces, stationed at Moscow, Kurek Sebastopol and elsewhere are shooting their commanding officers and demanding 'economic" ameliorations, while half the sailors composing the remnants of Russia's fleets at Kronstadt and Sebastopol are maintained as emergency guards over the other

half ripe for further "demonstrations."

The reply of the Ministerial Council to the Duma's demand for the abolition of the "temporary" and other special repressive statutes in force in various areas in the empire is a reminder to the Duma that such matters are the business of the su preme administrative authority, that is, of the Autocrat, not of the Duma. The only comfort proffered the Duma is an indication that the lower house, in terms of the fundamental laws, may call the attention

under him. The Council of Ministers declares that the Government, with the lower house, is fully alive to the "unsatisfactoriness" of such "special regulations" for particular areas as the "increased protection" or semi-siege regulation, but it maintains that these exceptional forms of administration were, and still are, necessary in view of the "daily murders, robberies with violence and scandalous brute lawlessness rampant throughout the empire.

The reply affirms that until this state of affairs terminates "the Government will be compelled to maintain these methods of repression in force." The Czar's answer through his President of Ministers to the Duma's demand for amnesty is briefly this Of criminals there are two distinct categories. Amelioration of the lot of criminal convicted by a court, whether by courtmartial or by ordinary criminal court held with closed or open doors, is the unassail-able prerogative of the Autocrat and of the Autocrat alone. The release of such criminals, many of them condemned for murder and other serious crimes, can in no way be justified on grounds of politic clemency, particularly during a period of general national upheaval such as Russia is at present passing through. The Duma, it should be added here, never for a moment had in view the slipping from the leash on society of ordinary murderers and highwaymen, though a section of the Duma, extreme "Lefts," is in favor of material mitigation of the sentences passed on most classes of criminals convicted on the gravest charges. The main demand of the Duma as a whole, in so far as "political" murderers and the more serious political categories are concerned, is for the abolition of the death penalty; the stand of the Duma, indeed, being for its abolition all around. The Duma insists on the immediate liberation of all politically immured without trial under the "special administrative laws" at various periods promulgated by imperial ukase and maintained in particular areas by Governors-General of provinces and oblasts, and gradonatchalniks of leading industrial and port towns invested with summary administrative powers of exceptional amplitude.

The Ministerial Council, in answer to the Duma's demand for the release of these, merely promises to examine with care the charges against them and to cooperate in obtaining the release of "those whose liberation in no way threatens the general safety"-a formula which, say Russia's reformers, means little, since the Council of Ministers leaves, as heretofore, the release or prolonged incarceration of the arrested mainly a matter of option for the administrative authority, with whom alone it rests to define a particular prisoner as politically "safe" or dangerous.

With regard to the agricultural problem the Ministerial Council declares its conviction that Russia's prosperity and progress mainly hinge on the tranquillity and prosperity of her peasantry. The question of the peasantry, it adds, is for Russia one of such vital importance and transcending difficulty that no serious interference with the agricultural masses may lightly be tolerated. The Council of Ministers, however, points to the measure of electoral rights already conferred upon the peasants, and suggests that the presence of an elected peasant bloc in the Russian lower house should furnish a guarantee that Russia's peasantry will ultimately lay the lines which acceptable peasant reform should expediently follow.

Scarcely had President Goremykin left the tribune when the storm burst. The first to spring to his feet was Deputy Nabokoff, one of the popular reformers elected to the Duma. He was followed in success sion by Deputies Roditcheff, Anikin, Lednitsky, Pizhkoff, Aladyin, Kokoshkin, Kovalevsky, Count Hayden and others. In ringing tones, freely interspersed with angry menaces, speaker after speaker hurled defiance at the Government, declaring that it had just shown itself still incapable of grasping either the elemental requirements of its own supreme danger. "Twas to the Czar himself, we, Russia's elected appealed for amnesty for the exiled." exclaimed Nabokoff. "We appealed to the supreme authority direct, not through any Council of Ministers as intermediary. On the question of amnesty for the t housands of our countrymen rotting in Russia's crowded dungeons we can allow no Council of Ministers to stand between the Czar and

"Our hopes," declared Roditcheff, "have to-day been ruthlessly shattered. As the nation's representatives we approached our Emperor. We have been spurned, and the country has been spurned with us. But we have a right to demand that an end be put to this bureaucratic chicanery, this mpudent mockery of a sorely oppressed people's corporate demands. Ministers here Roditcheff turned to the Ministerial loge, "your conscience points you the road. Out with you! Give place to others!" The enthusiasm was intense. Cheer after cheer greeted the challenge publicly flung across the floor of Russia's first national parliament to Russia's bureaucrats.

"Let these whose occupation it is to fan burning embers give themselves pause," exclaimed Deputy Lednitsky. "The whole responsibility for the terrible conflagration threatening this vast country we lay at their door, and there it will lie. If horrible, it is yet true that even we, the chosen representatives of the people, may then quite possibly be unable to extinguish it. We gathered here to keep the flames under, but, thwarted on every hand in our task from above, we proclaim for all to hear that the conflagration is ready to break out stronger than ever among the masses.

While the peasant orator Anikin was on his feet declaiming to the house, his colleague from the same government of Saratoff. Deputy Zhilkin, a journalist, hastily drew up a resolution embodying the demand of the lower chamber for the dissolution of the Ministerial Council.

The resolution having been put, the President of the lower house asked those nembers in favor of it to remain seated, those against it to rise. 'Half a dozen shamefacedly rose. The bulk of the 400 remained seated. A rousing cheer followed. The President declared the memorable sitting at an end, and the flushed. still indignant, but clearly undaunted and defiant members of Russia's pioneer Duma passed out of the chamber earnestly dis-

ussing in pairs and groups, What next? Out in the ambulacrum there hastily gathered a group of "Laborers." "Well, ads," sorrowfully asked a patriarchal peasant deputy, "what now of our land? What shall we say to the incredulous in our vil-

lages on our return?"
"In the last resort we can only tell them to take the dessiatines by force," came the ready answer from a member of the group. Not a sign of disapproval of the threat was traceable on the countenances of the Laborer" Peasant bloc.

Course of a Mad Dog.

From the London Tribune.

West of England paper recently pub-d the following report of the career of a ad dog:
"The Infuriated animal was soon tearing
this street at full speed, and we regret
state that it severely bit the Mayor's soninf several other dogs which happened to
in the vicinity." THE COIN COLLECTORS.

W. A. W., Scranton, Pa.—I have a five deliar gold piece dated 1854 (marked 5 D.?), which is very well preserved, and will appreciate very much if you will let me know whether or not there is a premium on, it. I cut an article on old coins out of THE SUH some time age which stated that some of the gold coins made in the early '30s have large premiums.

The half eagle of 1834 should be worth about 28 when in ordinary condition. It should bring more, however, if finely preserved. Not many of the United States gold coins of the early 108 command annual recommend. The article to which command unusual premiums. The article to which you refer dealt, with the private gold elsues of Georgia coined by Templeton Reid and those made of South Carolina gold struck by C. Bechtler, one of the five dollar gold pieces of this series of coins

O. D. L. M. T., Atlantic City, N. J.—A friend of mine has two coins which have come to le as helforms, and she would like to know some...ing of their value and history. One is bronze and in perfect condition. On one side is a man apparently rising from behind a chest or trunk, in soldier's garb, bearing a sword in his raised right hand. The legend around the edge reads: "I Take the Responsibility." On the reverse side is an animal (a donkey) with "LL. D." cut across the body, and "Veto" just beneath. The legend there is "The Constitution as I Understand It." The other coin is brass, I think. There is a gateway in the sentre, on one side, and as far as I can read, the legend is "Hell Dem Sleger" above, with the name "Fried. With, III. Ken." with his profile in the centre, and below, "U. Preusen XL." If you can enlighten me for her satisfaction I shall be greatly obliged.

The first coin is a hard times or Jackson trades-man's token. Coins of this kind were issued in large numbers in the '30s to be used as small change, very few of the regular United States fractional coins being in circulation. There are many varieties and devices, all of them bearing political mottoes or sarcastic alfusions to President Jack-son's administration. Very few of these coins are held at high premium, and the one which you are neid at high premium, and the one which you describe is probably worth about 50 cents in the condition stated. The other coin is held at no premium, as it appears to be a German brass spier mark, jeton, or gambling counter, of which there were hundreds of varieties to be found on the continent, all of them bearing a more or less close resemblance to money.

R. B., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.—Could you tell me the value of this coin? I enclose a rubbing. It was found in an old ruin on an island in the St. Lawrence River. One side has "Waterloo Half Penny, 1316," and a picture of a harp surmounted by a crown. The other side has "The Illustrious Wellington," with his bust.

This is one of several varieties of Wellington indexens, solding pone of which are exact.

tradesmen's tokens, none of which are scarce These substitutes for small currency circulated reely in Canada. It is held at but a slight premium

J. M., Manhattan.—Please let me know if these half deliars are held at more than their face value: One is dated 1854, with the letter "O" under the eagle. The other is dated 1860, with thirteen stars and the inscription. "United States Half Dol." The latter shows a woman scated.

Neither of the coins you describe is held at a pre-mium. The New Orleans Mint, whose letter is borne by the first mentioned half dollar, issued over 5,000,000 of these coins in 1854. The rare half dollar bearing this mint mark is the one dated 1839, which is worth from \$75 to \$100.

J. K., Bridgeport, Conn.—Please tell me the value of a two cent coin dated 1862; also the value of a half dollar dated 1888. You are mistaken in regard to date of two cent plece, as 1864 was the first year of their issue. correct date. There were two varieties of half dollars coined in 1835, one bearing a lettered edge, the other milied. There is no premium on the first variety, but the milled half dollar of 1836 is worth from \$3 to \$5, according to its condition.

S. H. C., Tottenville, S. I.—I have in my possession several United States pennies, dating as far back and farther than 1714, some being lilegible, and would be thankful if you would let me know where I might dispose of same to advantage. I also have several British coins of early date. United States cents were first coined in 1798, and none previous to that year, so your coins must be either of Colonial or British issue. We cannot sup-ply addresses of dealers, but they can be found in

business directory. N., Elizabeth, N. J.—Have the following coins any premiums: Half cents dated 1800 and 1508, both in good condition: half cent of 1835, uncirculated, and half cent of 1856, in fine condition: quarter dollar dated 1819, uncirculated; quarter dollar, 1835, fine condition? In what year was the half cent dropped from the currency!

A half cent of 1800 has a wide range of value, which depends upon its state of preservation. In good condition it would be worth about 50 cents but if uncirculated over \$10. That dated 1808 i out it uncirculated over \$10. That dated 1808 is worth 20 cents in good condition, and over \$5 if uncirculated. Those dated 1835 and 1886 are very common and worth only a few cents over face value. The quarter dollars also are common dates the 1819 coin, if in the condition you describe should be worth a couple of dollars. The issue of the half cent was discontinued by act of Con-gress of February 21, 1857, and this is the last date orne by coins of that denomination.

P. P., Oakland, Md.—Please indicate in your column how I can get into communication with some one competent to catalogue a few hundred coins and several thousand stamps, and who can There are several dealers in this city holding regular auctions of coins and stamps who are uite capable of taking charge of your collections heir addresses may be found by consulting

F. D. C., Troy, N. Y.—Will you let me know whether there is any premium on the sliver dollar of 1904, and, if so, where you can sell them? We have been informed that they are worth \$5.50 and upward, and that there were only a few of them coined of that date. We handle a great many sliver dollars and we notice that we rarely get one of that date. We have eight of them at this office and we have kept them, as some people say they are scarce and others say they are not. There is no premium on regular silver dollars dated 1904. It is true that certain coins of that date are worth \$5.50 and more, but these are what are known as proof coins. For the benefit of collectors each year the mint officials strike a set of these proof coins from sheets of metal that have been highly polished. Of these proof sets 1904 there were only a limited nur premium now commanded by them. It is quite certain that none of your coins is a proof and consequently not worth above face value. K. W. F., Dallas, Tex .- In regard to my letter

K. W. F., Dallas, Tex.—In regard to my letter about a Vermont cept you are probably correct in saying that the inscription should say "Quarta Decima Stella," as the first three letters of the word "Decima" are practically obliterated, and I merely guessed at them. The coin is perfect except for that fault. The other coin, which you said you would deacribe later, should read "Thirty-six Shillings" instead of "Thirty." It is, I think, of gold, one-quarter of an inch thick, with only the value on either side within a wreath. The piece stamped "Thirty six Shillings" is not a coin, but a brass money weight. Weights of this kind were used throughout England, France, and Italy for many years, but their use ceased about 1820. They were used to find the actual value of gold coins of the period, many of which were sweated and clipped. As dealers very often lacked proper scales they would put one of these money weights on one side of the balance and the gold coin on the other, thus at once detecting lectors now possessing several hundred different

D. S. M., Mullins, S. C.—An article in THE SUN giving an account of the advance in the prices of old coins mentioned dates but did not state the name of a buyer. As I have a few old coins, I wish you would please tell me the name of a firm that deals in them. Is there a premium on a dime of 1877? If you will consult a New York business directory

you will find the addresses of many dealers in old coins. There is no premium on a dime of 1877. C. W. S., Springfield, Mass. - I have a three dollar poldpiece, dated 1857. Waat is it worth?

Between \$8.25 and \$3.50, according to its condi

M. S., Bethlehem, Pa.—I have for some years had by me two Hawalian stamps. One of them is green in color, with the portrait of the queen in white dotted circle. On top is the word "Hawali," and a gure "i" on each side of the name. Below is "Akahi Keneta," with a figure "i" on each side. Across the face in red is "Provisional Govt., 1898." I understand the above is valuable. Will your expert inform me and others as to its value? It is new—that is, absolutely fresh and unsolied. I have also an Hawalian stamp, light red in color. In a horse-shoe frame stands an islander in dress of ancient priest, or maybe King Kamehameha, with right arm advanced. Around the horseshoe is the legend "Hawalian Islands Postage." Below on right and left of base are the large figures "5". There is a slight Post Office stamp mark. I would be glad to know the full value of these stamps.

The first stamp is one of the many Hawalian stamps of the issues from 1864 to 1893 that were surcharged for the use of the Provisional Government. It is not rare and is quoted at only 6 cents, either It is not rare and is quoted at only 6 cents, either used or unused. Very few of these stamps so surcharged are held at a high premium, with the exception of those containing errors, such as the omission of the period after the word "Govt" and where the surcharge has been inverted or printed double. The second stamp is not embraced by the regular stamp issues of Hawsil, although there is a surpose of stamps of different color. stamp of similar general design, of different color, of 25 cent denomination. The one you describe is probably an easay, and not worth very much Con-sult a stamp design, and allow him personally to

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BATHS MADE WITH FLOWERS.

WAYS IN WHICH SUMMER GIRLS ADD TO THEIR COMFORT.

Pine Needles Sewn in a Bag and Thrown Into Boiling Water One Method-Rose Leaves Prepared in Various Ways -Jasmine Makes the Sweetest of All.

The summer girl is getting ready to take her beauty bath. She calls it her sweet water bath, and she is a long time preparing it.

The pine needle beauty bath is one of the crudest forms of this kind of dissipation, but it is good. The needles are sewed into a bag and thrown into a tub. Boiling water is poured upon them and allowed to stand. After five minutes, cool water is added and the pine needle bath is ready. It is good, but it is not sufficiently sweet to satisfy the summer girl out hunting for a beauty bath.

The basis of all sweet beauty baths is found in the summer flowers. A recipe from the south of France, where the flowers grow, reads like this: Take of ripe rose petals enough to fill peck measure. Let them dry in the sun

for twenty-four hours, adding more if necessary, to make a full peck. "On the third day, take the partly dried petals and put them into a big stone jar. Pour upon them a quart of spirits of cologne. Let them stand over night. Then pour off. Add to the strained perfume as much attar of rose as you can afford. Five drops at the present price of attar is enough. Add now a grain of musk and let it stand a

"Take a gallon jug, pour all into the jug, and fill up with spirits of cologne. It will be ready for use in a fortnight. This is the famous sweet beauty bath of Paris, just as put up in the south of France for the petted French beauties."

When taking the beauty bath put into the mpty tuba tablespoonful of powdered borax Add a cup of the prepared perfume. Then fill the tub haif full of boiling water. When cool enough to use it will be just right for the sweet beauty bath.

A sweet clover beauty bath is taken by the girl who is tired out. It is a nerve bath and it is made by taking a quart of dried red clover tops and dropping them into a quart of white wine vinegar. This after a day, is strained and used for the bath. A cup is enough. It is not a strong perfume bath, but is a sort of aromatic bath for the wornout athletic girl.

A fad just now is the rose leaf bath taken by the girl who has lived in the South. She takes as many rose leaves as will rest in her two hollowed palms, and these she tosses into a big, wide mouthed bottle On top of this she pours a pint of orange flower water, and to this she adds a teaspoonful of tincture of benzoin. In a day she strains this and adds a few drops to the bath. It makes a very soft and very sweet prepa-

The sweetest of sweet water baths for the very luxurious summer girl is the sweet jasmine bath. For this she gathers all the wild summer flowers, selecting everything with a soft, thin petal, She takes nothing with a fleshy petal, like the lily, but she chooses the leaves of the rout bloesoms, and the fragrant leaves of the grannium

of the geranium. All are dried in the sun for a day. They are then put into a jar and there is poured upon them half an ounce of the oil of jasupon them half an ounce of the oil of jasmine. At the same time there is added a
pint of cologne and a pint of alcohol.

Twenty-four hours later this is strained
off and is kept for the bath. One cup will
sweeten it and make a very luxurious tub.

The scent loving summer girl makes a
specialty of gathering rose petals, clover
blossoms and sweet herbs of all kinds.

These she dries in the sun quickly, so as to
keep their odor in, and when they are
sufficiently crisp to escape mildew she puts
them into a jar and keeps them for a jar and keeps them use later on.

POWER BOATS FOR FISHING. Few of the Old Time Sailing Craft in Use

for Business or Pleasure. "Well," says the rugged old fisherman,

one of the last to cling to the old time oars, it may make me forget how to use my arms, but I guess I'll have to put a motor in the boat." And that is what he did; and so he joined

the ranks of the fishermen who use power in their boats, which now includes pretty nearly all of them, everywhere. In Gravesend Bay, for instance, the few remaining fishermen and lobstermen all use power boats.

What is true of the few fishermen eft around Gravesend Bey is true of the selement of innumerable other localities nshermen of innumerable other localities where yet many remain; they all, or practically all, use power boats.

Around Sandy Hook and Raritan bays, where there are still hundreds of fishermen, they put motors into all sorts of boats, from ten foot skiffs up to twenty ton aloops, in these latter as auxiliaries.

As with the professional Schemen

As with the professional fishermen, so with the pleasure fishermen. Around New York harbor there have long been numerous sloops for charter to these fishermen. Thirty or forty men, a club or a party, hire one of these fishing sloops for a day and go outside. Once if the for a day and go outside. Once, if the wind died down, they might have had to stav there. Now almost without exception these fishing boats carry an auxiliary engine. There are fishermen now who won't go out with such a fishing party unless it is on an auxiliary boat. SUMMER RESORTS Atlantic City.



Virginia Ave. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Convenient to Steel Pier and all amusements.
Bot and cold sea water in private baths. Long distance phones in bedrooms. Rates \$3.50 per day and up. Weekly rates \$3.50 and up. American plan. Cafe. Write for 1806 Booklet. Music. Capacity 700.

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SPECIAL RATES \$12.50 per week up. American
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ELEGANT NEW BRICK BUILDING.
NOW OPEN. COMPLETE.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J. RIDING, DRIVING, AUTOMOBILING TENNIS, GOLP, CANOEING, BATHING. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager. ***************

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A Cool Hotel, 150 feet from the blue breakers. Running water in all rooms. Trains via Penn., N. J. Central every hour. Send for booklet. Opens June 25. GEO. MURRAY, Manager.

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Over 7 acres lawns and garden; accome
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Beautifully located resort hotel: select patronage:
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A. M., except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 42d St. Pier (Desbrosses St. 26 minutes earlier). Direct connection at Kingston Point with train for all stations.

A. M., except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry (Franklin St.20 minutes earlier). CATSNILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED. Solid Pullman Vestibule Ob-servation oar train, with cafe car. For principal stations only,

10:20 A. M., except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot, for all U. & D. points. A.M.daily, via West Shore R.R., 42d St. Ferry (Franklin St. 15 minutes earlier). Coach train. For all local points on U. &, D. R. R.

P. M., except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry (Franklin St.15 minutes earlier), RIP VAN WIRKLE FLYER, Drawing

Room cars and day coaches. For principal points only. P. M., except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier), Drawing Room cars and day coaches. For principal points. 3:45

The Night Line Steamers, from Franklin St., and Steamer Mary Powell, from West 42d St., daily, except Sunday, both connect with morning train leaving Rondout at 7:05 A. M. Four solid through trains in each direction every week day, with modern day

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